TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1894.

Advertisements for THE WEERLY STY, ismed to morrow morning, must be handed in this even ing before 8 o'clock

An Opportunity for Distinction.

In several papers we find the subject of advertising discussed at this time more par ticularly, on the ground that it has special and immediate importance in view of the Improvement in trade expected this autumn. which already has been brought about to a considerable extent because of the ex traordinary reduction in the supply of all kinds of merchandise in the hands of dealers in all parts of this country.

Whatever the general outlook for trade the subject would have great importance As abundant experience proves, enterprise in that direction receives its reward in both bad times and good. The most successful advertisers are those who keep their business constantly before the public, without regard to the state of trade. They will not allow themselves and their business to be forgotten. Even in a time when trade is called stagnant, its volume is still great. A falling off of a small percentage of its aggregate relatively to its amount when it is most prosperous, creates bad times, as they are called. Even during the last year, distinguished for its depression, the transacons in this market were still enormous The imperative daily wants of seventy million people make a demand which keeps business always active. The unemployed were many actually, but relatively to the number employed they were few. Wages have been reduced in many departments of industry, but they are still high here as compared with European countries. The striking Jews of the sweating shops have got poor pay for their work, but in all their synagogues they have offered up a special prayer of thanksgiving because their condition here is so much better than in Russia. Every Sabbath they have thanked Gop that He had led them to the promised land. The consumption of the population per head is much greater here than in any country of Europe. Both the mechanic and the common laborer are accustomed to daily luxuries unknown by such workingmen there. The shops in the poor quarters of the town, the grocers' and the butchers'. are supplied with a variety of food about as great as that in the richest neighborhoods.

Nowhere else in the world does the advertiser of any and all sorts of merchandise appeal to so vast a multitude of possible customers as here. The number of people who have accumulated a competence or who are in business or hold salaried places which render them wholly or largely independent of adverse trade conditions, so far as the satisfaction of their luxurious tastes is concerned, grows steadily. Saratoga, for instance, was never more crowded than last month, and all of the visitors must have been people of this general sort. At other watering places there were crowds as great proportionately to the past. In this country the demand for the wares of the merchant is always far greater relatively to the population than in the richest European States. Hence here be is surer of large profits if he succeeds in winning distinction for his enterprise.

Undoubtedly the first way of gaining that distinction is to merit the confidence of the purchasing public and to discern its needs and tastes; but it cannot be secured without also calling the attention of the public to the business so conducted. The merchant's place of business must be known. He must put up his sign, and in many departments of trade he must make an attractive display of his wares in his windows. He must establish himself in a situation eligible for buyers. He must have enough attendants to wait upon his customers; but, if he wants a large trade, made up not merely of casual custrade, made up not merely of casual cus-tomers who chance to pass his place of busi-protection than to be free of error in details. We ness, but of those who are attracted to it as a distinguished house, he must first of all advertise in the papers.

By such advertising he raises his sign where it will be seen by all the people, and thus he makes his business known to millions when otherwise it would be known to a few only. The development of the modern newspaper during the last fifty years more especially has done more for public enlightenment generally than any other means of diffusing knowledge. It has occurred simultaneously with the spread of education, to which it owes its impulse. The readers of newspapers now comprise practically the whole population, for illiteracy, proportionately trifling in this country, is fast passing away altogether, Hence the opportunity for advertising business furnished by a great newspaper is one of the most valuable features of our advanced civilization. It enables the trader to make his name and his wares familiar to the whole public far and near. As a consequence, many mercantile houses New York distinguished for their large and persistent advertising in such newspapers are as well known to people in all parts of the Union as the most conspicuous of the public buildings of the town. They have made their names famous by that means, and have won for themselves a distinction as wide as that of men the most prominent in public life. They are recognized everywhere as leaders in their trade.

That is a great opportunity, and it is before every enterprising dealer. Because of it many houses, whose names were unknown a few years ago outside of a small circle of customers who sought their little shops, are now centres of a great trade, celebrated throughout the Union.

In the Jews, Judaism is deeply ingrained. As many as 10,000 or 12,000 of the Jewish tailors of this city were on strike for higher wages all last week; and day after day they loitered in the streets, or congregated in their halls, or sat down anywhere to talk in their jargon. But upon the forenoon of Saturday ast the strikers, who had been very highly excited the day before, were not to be found at their usual places of rendezvous. Nearly all of them had gone to their synagogues. They were engaged in Divine worship. They were at prayer. They were listening to the voice of the rabbi. They were following a custom established by Moses, and kept up through all the ages ever since his time. In the hundreds of garrets, rear halis, and rickety old edifices, which are used as synagogues in what is called the "ghetto" on the east side of New York, the Jews on strike celebrated the everlasting name of JAHVEH, last Saturday forenoon, the holy

This is Judaism in New York and the world over. Lots of workingmen who are called

Christians go on strike from time to time, ing the outermost member

heed to the ceremonies of their religion during the heat of a strike? We are told that nearly all of these Jewish strikers are ortholox, and all wore their hats in the synagogues. Many of them, we are assured, are familiar with the Torah and the Talmud, can quote BEN EZRA and MAIMONIBES, know well the difference between kosher and trefa, and can prove that Chief Rabbi Jaron Joseph understands the law and the prophets better than Dr. Kon LER OF Dr. ISAAC M. WISE, far better than KRAUSKOPF OF VOORSANGER. We have been amused by hearing of one of them, who bonsts that he is an "atheist and Aparchist," but who, having recently been blessed with a son, did, during the strike, give that son the benefit of the Abrahamic rite, as it was instituted by the Father of the Faithful, some time after NOAR's flood. Judaism is in the bones of the Jews, and

of all Jews, from the equator to the poles. Was there ever any gang of Presbyterian strikers, or of Baptist, Methodist, or Unitarian strikers, or of Roman Catholic strikers, who made it their business to go to church in a body, for the purpose of engaging in worship and prayer, during a strike Let us ask the Rev. Dr. Joun Hall, or Bishop SIMPSON, or that learned and mirth ful priest. Father FLATTERY, not to speak of the eminent Dominican, Father O'NEIL, or any of our three Universalist preachers The Jews of New York, like the Jews of all the rest of the world, believe in Judaism.

and are rooted and grounded in it. Oh, that we could say that the people who call themselves Christians believe in Christianity and practise it, either when at work or when on strike!

The Catchings Letter in the Campaign The report that because the tariff legislation is not satisfactory, the Democratic campaign bookmakers will endeavor to give unusual importance to a few selected authoritative Democratic documents, de livered in speech or in writing, denouncing the Tariff bill, marks a new situation in party experience. For the first time it is thought necessary for a party to run its national campaign on lines of self-denunciation as well as of praise. A campaign of reform is invoked by the organization already in power and seeking to be kept there. The arguments for reform and the abuses demanding reformation are alike founded on the party's own record! It is like the cat chasing its own tail.

Without examining the list of documents which are thus to blaze with a double edge another way to Democratic triumph, we are moved to say that President CLEVE-CATCHINGS letter, should be stricken out. As good a reason for this as any in it consists of the awful nonsense found in the deadly blight of treason and counsels of the brave in their hour of might" passage, cribbed from the splendors of LALLA ROOKH:

"I take my place with the rank and file of the Demo cratic party who believe in tariff reform and well know what it is; who refuse to accept the results em bodied in this bill as the close of the war; who are no blinded to the fact that the livery of Democratic tarif reform has been stolen and worn in the service of Republican protection, and who have marked the places where the deadly blight of treason has blas the counsels of the brave in their hour of might."

We do not wonder that Mr. CLEVELAND has not been blind to the fact that the livery of Democratic tariff reform has been stoler and worn in the service of Republican protectionism. If any one, after reading the following quotation from a speech delivered in the House of Representatives in December last, is not satisfied that the first thief and the first wearer of the Democratic livery in the service of Republican protection, was the cuckoo Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee. the Executive's most protruded spokesman, the Hon. WILLIAM L. WILSON, he must carry a vacuum in his skull. Laying the Tariff bill, the much harped-on Wilson bill. before the House for its subsequent consideration, Mr. Wilson thus spake:

"The bill on which the committee has expended must recognize that great interests do exist whose

The man who first put the uniform on afterward so mightily objurgated by an Executive trying to make out that his counsels had been blasted in the hour of his might, was this same WILLIAM L. WILSON. He it was who first began to serve Republican protection, although wearing the Democratic livery; and efforts to prove that his title to wear that whether his associate is CHARLES H. TRUAX honored dress is any better than that of the Democratic statesman who followed his track in open advocacy of protection, will add to the Democrats' humiliation the sickening sensation that their can paign is to be fought with lies; and that the disgrace of their representatives is to be covered over with protestations of honor and virtue where neither exists. Strike out the CATCHINGS letter, if the approaching Democratic campaign is to exhibit any creditable effort to eliminate the disgusting and repellant self-glorification of Mugwump humbug Strike it out any way. It will surely be in the Republican campaign book.

Who Owns Neckar Island?

Five of the eight routes named by the Dominion Government in its recent call for bids to lay a sub-Pacific telegraph include Neckar Island. That spot also figures liberally on the routes proposed by those adhering to the principle that landing places must be on British soil. Neckar Island is spoken of with the same as sumption of British control as was applied to Norfolk Island, Fanning Island, the Fijis, the Gilberts, or the Solomons.

And yet, as is well remembered, the flag of Hawaii was hoisted several months ago on Neckar Island by the Minister of the Interior, who hurried thither on the steamer Iwalani for the express purpose of getting there before the British cruiser Champion. which was believed to have started thither from Honolulu on a similar ervand. It was learned that Great Britain wanted the island as a telegraph station in the line across the Pacific. Now we find the London agents of New Zealand, South Australia, Victoria, and Tasmania all instructed to protest against this act of Hawaii as an unwarranted annexation, while one newspaper rebukes the "timidity and sloth" of the British Govern-

ment in not itself annexing the island. All this is very strange. Neckar Island lies about 400 miles northwest of Honolulu and 150 miles beyond Nihoa or Bird Island. which is concoded to be a part of the Ha walian group. Why should Great Britain at her distance from Neckar Island have the right to annex it, while Hawaii, so near by, possesses no such authority? As a fact, however, Hawaii does not regard this as a case of annexation, but simply as one of taking formal possession of an island which has always been hers, formbut who is there that ever heard of any body of strikers other than Jews giving its geographical position and the general direction in which the Hawaiian group extends, must show. The reason for her not having hitherto formally occupied it is to be found in the fact that the island is valueless for ordinary purposes, although Hawaii could not for that reason assent to allowing European nation to seize it, thus estab lishing a footbold at the extremity of her own domains.

The point of practical interest in the mat ter for our country is that, whatever the immediate prospects of receiving Hawaii into the Union, it is universally admitted that no other nation must acquire a territorial footbold there. Even Congress at the last session had no doubt on that point. It may be that by arrangement with the Hawallan (lovernment which prefers that the proposed cable should have a landing place at Honolulu, the latter point will be chosen for that purpose. Two of the eight routes already spoken of as contemplated by the Dominion Government take in Honolulu, thus making seven out of the eight which include either the latter point or Neckar Island. Or Hawaii might grant a right to land the cable at the latter island on condition of its own sovereignty there being acknowledged by Great Britain. Or possibly both places might be avoided by the cable. But the immediate point to con sider is the proposition from Australia that the imperial Government should protest against Hawaii's assumption of a claim upon Neckar Island.

Thus, after all, the Hawaiian question may not have been pigeonholed by Congress, and it may come up again in quite a different form from that of Mr. CLEVE-LAND's failure to champion the cause of silly Queen Ltt.

Candidates for Judges.

Two judicial officers are to be elected on his year's municipal ticket : the Recorder and a Judge of the Superior Court. The present incumbents of these offices are the able, learned, and occasionally but never unjustly severe FREDERICK SMYTH, and the able, learned, and more diplomatic CHARLES H. TRUAX. Both were elected on the same day n 1880, for the fourteen years' term which expires on the 31st of December. They had as opponents, respect ively, the able and popular Republicans, DANIEL G. ROLLINS for Recorder, and HORACE RUSSELL for Judge of the Superior Court. Mr. ROLLINS polled 92,000 votes and Mr. RUSSELL 98,000, the difference of 6,000 not being indicative of the superior popularity of Judge Russell, but attributed to the unwillingness and reluctance of some Democrats to support Judge TRUAX. LAND's last contribution to the subject, the He was elected by the majority of 3,800. while Recorder SMYTH defeated Mr. Roll LINS by 16,000.

This year Recorder SMYTH, in tribute to his long and faithful service as Recorder, will be renominated by Tammany Hall, and against this there is no voice in opposition. for he has been throughout, as before his election to the bench, a consistent and courageous Tammany man; and in the performance of those duties of the Recorder's office which are not judicial, he has been loyal to his political allegiance. Again, his renomination seems to be imperatively demanded for public reasons disconnected from politics.

Until a short time ago, the renomination of Judge TRUAX for another fourteen years' term seemed likely, but of late another aspirant for judicial candidature on the Tammany Hall ticket has appeared in FRANCIS L. WELLMAN, who has achieved professional fame recently in the prosecution of cases against the delinquent election inspectors before Judge BARRETT, and more recently as the special counsel of the Police Department in the prosecution of the dismi-Captains and others. He is one of District Attorney Fellows's aids; and his nomination, it is believed among politicians, would deprive of any force the assaults on the Police Department and rally to the Tammany local ticket the same sort of support which was enlisted in 1890 to the election of Mr. Nicoll as District Attorney. Under Mr. Choken's skilful leadership

of Tammany the custom came to be acthe higher courts of record; but when, a few years ago, HENRY A. GILDERSLEEVE, then occupying about the same relation to Tammany that Judge TRUAX does now, was put upon the ticket for Judge of the Court of General Sessions, he was defeated. However that may be, Recorder SMYTH is certain to be one of the nominees for judicial office on the municipal ticket this year, and or FRANCIS L. WELLMAN, the interests of the city will not suffer.

Wilson's Perfidy and Dishonor.

There is naturally a disturbance among the people in West Virginia over the idea of taking off the protective duty of 75 cents a ton from the bituminous coal which is one of their principal products. As the Hon. HENRY G. DAVIS puts it. "there are 3,000 or 4,000 people there who are depending almost entirely upon the digging of coal and getting it to market. Make coal free and you take from them their bread." Yet, as we are told by a protectionist writer, "Mr. W. L. Wilson, the alleged Democratic Representative of that district in Congress, still declares that coal shall be free; and he voted under a strong protest against a rate of 40 cents a ton."

How difficult is the path of perfidy and dishonor! Had Mr. Wilson stood by the Democratic platform, to which in truth and conscience he was solemnly pledged, he would have levied on coal, as on every other imported article without exception, a duty of 35 per cent. ad valorem. His reputation for truth and uprightness would then have been preserved, the Democratic platform would have been vindicated, and the miners of West Virginia would have had nothing to complain of.

In renominating Governor Watte of Colorado the Populists of that State are courting certain defeat.—Attinate Constitution.

And in attempting to make an income tax levied upon a special class of the population a permanent feature of the American system of taxation, the Populists of the South are courting certain defeat. Calling themselves Democrats will not save them from the political destruction which awaits vicious and anti-Democratic

Some of the fashionable Protestant churches of the city that have been closed during the summer season were opened last nday, and others of them will be opened next Sunday, or the Sunday after next. The ministers have had a long rest, nearly always under pleasant circumstances. Some of them have ployed the months of their vacation in hunting, or camping out, or fishing, or at the watering places, or in travelling abroad, even as far as gay Paris, or in mountain climbing, I'ke Dr. nursing their exhausted frames, or in whisking about from place to place. or in going off somewhere with a let of plous friends in pursuit of pleasure. Ministers are like other people, in that their tastes differ. We know of one of them who likes to sit on a snako-rail fence while the cows are grazing, and of another who likes to catch minnows in a brook, and of another who likes life at Newport, | topographical features, the sources and courses

and two or three others who like to doze the summer hours away. They all have a good time for three or more months of every year.

They are now, or soon will be, back in town duly refreshed and ready to renew the never ending combat with that old serpent, the devil. The devil is not as strong in New York as he is in many other places Chicago or Boston, for

travel. They are to remain out till winter sets in.
Though Idaho has been a State of the Union for four years it has never been properly ex-plored, and the State has falled to make provision for its exploration. It is one of the largest of the States, having an area of 84,000 square alles, with a length of nearly 500 miles from example; yet he is strong enough to give the ministers work in preaching against him and north to south along the western boundary. It s rich in gold and silver and in minerals; but, though over thirty years have passed since gold warning their hearers to beware of his wiles. We wish to unite with them in making war vas there discovered, its population at this time upon him, and the particular trait to which we is only about 100,000. When the State shall secome better known through exploration, and seek to direct the attention of both preachers and people, is his slyness. when railroads shall make it more accessible to ettlers, its numbers may increase in the meas

ure of its deserts.

were followed by three different engagements on

a Saturday and on the Monday and Wednesday

following. All three arms were employed. In

the second battle the attack of infantry was in

extended order, with a repulse, or rally, on the

main line, and a piercing of the enemy's right by

heavy cavalry column, supported by light bat-

teries and infantry. In the third battle, there

were alternate attacks of cavalry and artillery

and infantry and artillery in echelon formation.

It was a successful utilization of the unusual

It would seem possible in places where con-

siderable bodies of regulars and State troops are

found, as at New York, to hold occasionally

combined managages, which would be of benefit

THE STRENGTH OF THE DEMOCRACY

it In Very Great Indeed in Saratoga Coun-

SARATOGA, Sept. 8 .- It is " in the sir" here

that the ticket to be nominated by the Demo-

25 will certainly be elected on the 6th of November. There are no marked divisions nor any

existing causes of dissension in the ranks of the

Democracy, either in Saratoga Springs or in

Saratoga county. There has not been so much

harmony in local Democratic organizations and among the masses of the party in many years

as there is now and will continue to be till the

close of the fall campaign and thereafter. And

it is not the harmony of stagnation and indiffer-ence, either, but of a real, live, active, persistent,

and patriotic determination to support and elect all Democratic nominees this rall, State, dis-

At Democratic primaries held last night in

each of the thirteen election districts to choose

o nominate a candidate for the responsible and

good, popular attendance. The dele-

delegates to a town convention to be held to-day

lucrative office of Receiver of Taxes there was

gates, never more fairly chosen, were men of

prominent respectability and representing the

best elements and most pure purposes of the

party. And so, too, the Convention held this

afternoon, at which James D. McNulty was

nominated for Receiver of Taxes, was one of the

most respectable, intelligent, and fairly and

properly conducted of any ever held in the

as able, fearless, industrious, just, and taking in the discharge of the responsible

of Governor as any who has ever preceded him in that high office. The ebb tide which at one time seemed to have set in to bear him back to private life has changed, and the flood tide of

private life has changed, and the flood tide of growing popular confidence, favor, and demand is already felt to be carrying him successfully to a second term. All the best interests of the great State of New York need now, even more than heretofore, that Mr. Flower shall be kept in position as diovernor, to certify good and to defeat bad, selfish, and dangerous legislative enactments. And it needs the accord of the Executive department of the State with that of the general Government to give vigorous vitality to the greater beneficence of Democratic principles of government.

At this great centre of political visitation and expression, where, sooner, perhaps, and more certainly than elsewhere, any change in the direction of political popular sentiment is expressed and noticeable, it is now conceded by leading Republicans that the context this fall will be close, and claimed by leading Democrats that the men to be nominated by the State Convention of their certical context of their certical certical context of their certical context of their certical context of their certical certical context of their certical context

that the men to be nominated by the State Convention of their party will win. A. S. Pease.

THE STANFORD ESTATE.

Mrs. Stanford Auxlous to Go On with the

Development of the University.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 10.—The Exeminer to-

day says that Mrs. Stanford has paid off the

last of the debts due from the Stanford estate,

and is now anxious for a distribution of the es-

tate so that she may secure personal control of

the property of which she is executrix. As soon

as the distribution is ordered she will begin op-

erations in a new field. Under her personal

supervision the erection of nearly haif a million

dollars' worth of new buildings and the early

We Accept and Approve.

following, and feel assured you will accept

Its equal never did exist-

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUS SEC. I offer you the

very true little story and tells very much in its four

THE GRAND OLD PAPER.

The Grand Old Paper is THE SUN, It's full of science, news, and fun;

The Grand Old Paper heads the list.

ASSTABULA, O., Sept. S. 1884. WM. BURAFT.

Mr. Dickey and Rural Registration

To run Epiron or THE SUS-Mr: In the report of

To the Edition of The Str.-Mr. In the report of the Friday night session of the Constitutional Concention your types report me as opposing Mr. Nichola's boil to prohibit the Legislature from passing any personal registration law for the country districts. My remarks were in favor of the bill. I stated that the farmers of my district were opposed to any requirement that they should register in person, and as it the country districts everybody knows everybody class them were no need of any personal registeration. Will you have no need of any personal registeration. Will you have my the my consent in tour was no need of any personal registeration. Will you have my when you see it in tour hou it is no?? Athany, Sept. 6, 1894.

trict, and county.

eratic State Convention to be held here Sept.

ty-Governor Flower

IN NEW YORK.

both to the army and to the National Guard.

incentration of troops.

What is happening in Maryland is not alto gether intelligible to us. That Romas's perfolion conduct in relation to the tariff is coming to be under stood by the people is plain. - Birkmond Trues.

What has GORNAN done that is so differen from the conduct of most other Democratic statesmen in Congress, with Boss CLEVELAND at the head of the crowd? Not one of them ever proposed to live up to the Democratic pledges by making a tariff for revenue only; and the worst that can be said of Gorman is that he also didn't mean to live up to the Democratic platform any more than the others. Besides, he hadn't been elected on that platform. and they had. This fact shows that he is an honester man than many of those who are now abusing him so roundly.

We suppose that, like all other Republican statesmen, the Hon, CHARLES T. SAXTON would like to be Governor of New York. Whatever his feelings, no man need doubt that he would make a good one. But-

In the September number of the Cosmopolitan appears the first part of "The Autobiography of a President," "edited" by Mr. T. C. CHAWFORD, the well-known writer. The story is that of a country lawyer, nominated and elected to the Governorship of his State in some inscrutable way whose ambition to be Prest. dent is fulfilled by the leaders of his party-he believes that "the people" elected him for some much more inscrutable reason. Mr. Chawroup, in the first installment of the story, presents to us the lawyer as the newly elected Governor, and, while not showing the wires by which his nomination and election to the Presidency are controlled, indicates their presence and affords an interesting view of the development of the candidate's character during th campaign. Even more broadening to the candidate's views than the campaign, promise to be his four years in Washington; and his account of those Mr. Chawronn promises to give nex month. The first part of the story confirms Mr. CRAWFORD'S possession of many of the qualities of the anonymous author of "Democracy." We await the second part with interest

An accomplished lady, who read an essay on Wednesday before the Social Science Asso ciation at Saratoga, asked this question:

"Why is it that the average man at fifty years is upright in form, quick in step, fresh-tinted, bright-eyed, and, perhaps, gray-haired, while women at the same age are apt to be stooping, languid, weak-eyed, and wrinkled, as well as gray and brown?"

We cannot say that we have noticed that women of fifty are any more apt than are men of fifty to show their age. Thousands of women over fifty may any day be seen who are as upright in form, as quick in step, and as brighteyed as the men of their years. Very many women are well preserved, vivacious, and attractive when they have overpassed the third score of their life. We can think of women of threescore and ten, or more, who compare favorably in body and in mind. every way, with most of the men who have lived as long. Among our earli-est memories are those of a venerated grandmother, who, at a very advanced age, walked uprightly, with a light step, and had an eye quick to see everything worth looking at. Why. there are hundreds of such women in this town, and many of them are able to hold their own. you can bet, against men not as old, who are apt to be stooping, weak-eyed, languid, shrivelled,

Place our dames, as the French say, though they be fifty or far beyond it. They are the light of life and the glory of the world from first to last.

The essayist at Saratoga, upon whose words we are commenting, is the widow of a genial humorist, not long deceased, Mr. PHILIP H. WELCH, who was once a regular contributor to THE SUN. It is our opinion that Mrs. WELCH failed to do justice to her sex in the passage of her essay which we have quoted. We have not a doubt that when in the hereafter she shall attain the age of fifty, she will revise the statement which she made at Saratoga, and which, in our judgment, or in so far as we have been able to observe womankind and mankind, is

The American Pharmaceutical Association, which held its annual convention in Asheville, N. C., last week, is a body which takes cognizance of both science and business. In the forty years of its existence it has rendered ome good service to the druggists and apothecaries of the country. Its objects are to guard the purity of all drugs kept for sale, to establish proper methods of compounding and dispensing them, to improve the art of pharmacy, to suppress baneful compositions, to promote friendly relations between druggists and physicians, to secure the proper training of apprentices, and to prevent the growth of fraudulent practices in the drug business. In the "Proceedings of the Association." a volume published annually, there are always papers of scientific value.

Yet another important body which will hold its annual convention this month is the American Public Health Association. Two years ago it met in the city of Mexico; this year it is to meet in the city of Montreal. Its programme of business for the meeting is extensive, and it touches upon many departments of applied selence. Among the eminent hygienists at the meeting will be the Health Commissioner of New York, Dr. CYRUS EDSON. This body, as well as the other, has demon-

strated its usefulness in past years.

We fear that Mr. JOHN WANAMAKER of Philadelphia does not regard religion as a thing of gravity. It was a queer kind of meeting which he held last Sunday, according to the descriptions of it given by the Philadelphia papers. He preached his sermon in the open air from the tailboard of a "Gospel wagon" behind a horse with a docked tall, which wore a white oilcloth upon which had been painted a passage of Holy Writ. At the other end of the wagon a young woman worked a melodeon, while a yellow-haired man wearing a white necktie blew a cornet. There was chattering in the nondescript crowd; there was a fight at the corner; there were flies which bothered the poor old horse; there was a squad of police; there were incidents other than those of solemnity.

The sermon of Brother WANAMAKER, who

was Postmaster-General under Hannison's Administration, seems to have been of a very peultar kind, as peculiar as the postage stamps which he issued while in office. At times his language was irreverent, more especially at that time when he said: "Some people seem to think tion is a sort of policeman, with a big club;" and then he pointed at a policeman.

We have not been able to think, while reading of Brother WANAMAKER's preaching from the pel wagon, that his sermon was calculated to give his hearers the impression that religion is a thing of gravity, the most solemn of all things for mankind.

An interesting field of exploration is the oung State of Idaho, and a picked body of military explorers are now under orders to traverse the least known portions of it. They are to leave Fort Sherman this month, well provided with arms and other equipments, and rations carried by pack mules, proceed in a outheasterly direction along the Mulian trail, cross the divide, advance to the head waters of he North Fork of the Clearwater River, follow the Lolo trail, and return to the fort by way of Hangman's Creek. They will make a general reconnelsance of those parts of the big State which lie between the two trails, for the purposs of obtaining information concerning their

ELECTRICITY ON WAR PESSELS. of the streams, and the practicable routes for Its Use for Motors as Well as for Lights

Signals, and Communica WASHINGTON, Sept. 10. The decision in favor of the expediency of employing electricity for turning the turrets of our war vessels now under construction and not too far advanced for the substitution of this power in the place of steam, is interesting as another gain for the more modern motor. The possibility of so doing has long been understood, but the final result reache seems to have been due to the experiments made at League Island Navy Yard on one of the single turret monitors, a relic of the civil war.

The question of the placing of the dynamic m a naval vessel has also been carefully studied, and it is found that, taking into consideration their security and that of their engines from The annual summer manoguvres of porinjury, together with the least effect possible on tions of the European armies have become too the compass and the best distribution of their old a story to excite special attention, but it is power to all parts of the vessel, and, finally, the clear from those of the present season that their absence of free steam and moisture, the dynaraine as a display of the existing condition and mo room should be beneath the water line, near efficiency of the troops and of the possible rathe centre of the vessel, and near the boilers. pidity of mobilization is still fully appreciated. The dynamos should not be in the same room In this country our regular army gets little with steam or other machinery, as an accident pportunity for such practice even on a most o the latter might disable them. In merchal teamers and in some foreign naval vessuls the imited scale; but it is very glad to improve such chances when they come along. Recently Gen. Miles, finding that the troops assembled during the labor troubles at Chicago must be detained there for some time, formed a camp near Evanston, known as Camp Orrington Lunt, where those forces were assembled, with the exception of the Ninth Infantry and two companies of the Fifteenth. A review and drills

to the latter might disable them. In merchant stearners and in some foreign naval vessuls they are placed in the main engine room, and this brings the machinery more together under the same attendance; but on a war vessel there is less opportunity for overhauling an electric plant after each trip, and hence care must be taken that the insolation of the dynamos and conductors is not affected. A further point to be considered in a war ship is that the greatest care must be exercised against the failure of the light at a critical moment.

The introduction of an electrical plant as the illuminating power of a modern war vessel has long been familiar and habitual in our navy, as in the navies of foreign countries. The methods of installation and the character of the apparatus have also been gradually improved. Not only ordinary illumination but search lights and night signals have, of course, been operated by electricity, while the telephone can be used on shipboard and electrical appliances are also available for revolution and helm indicators and telegraphs.

by electricity, while the telephone can be used on shipboard and electrical appliances are also available for revolution and helm indicators and telegraphs.

As to search lights and signals, it is evident that the final solution of the problems connected with them has not been reached. Some vessels use a great number of small search lights, arranged to produce a zone around the vessel, while others employ a small number of large lights, the latter plan being favored in our own service as more economical and convenient. A position for search lights near the water line might be best for smooth water, but as they are also needed in heavy seas, they have to be placed higher, and then the problem is to keep clear both of the blast of the heavy guns and of the secondary batfery, it is said that electrically controlled projectors, which allow the beam of light to be moved and trained by an operator stationed even at a distant point on the vessel, as may be most convenient, were first designed at our Newport torpede station, though first brought out successfully in France.

Rut the most recent point of interest, perhaps, is the use of electric motors, of which turret turning is the latest example. Their development has been slow, partly from their costilness, and partly, it is said, from the fact that the far greater demand for motors on land has absorbed attention, since the conditions on shipboard may require a different sort of apparatus. In a review of the subject made more than two years ago by Ensign Blandin, it was stated that in our service the only uses to which electric motors had then been put were for ventilating fans, rapid-fire guns, amit this last only experimentally.

motors had then been put were for ventilating fans, rapid-fire guns, ammunition hoists, training the guns, and this last only experimentally, and operating the valve of the steering engine. But it was added that electricity could be further used to advantage for all hoists on deck, for the torpedo discharging apparatus, for steering, for ash hoists and for workshop machinery. The practical addition of the turning of turrets to this list is certainly very important. Ensign Blandin refuted the assertion that the weight of the dynamos and engines was a decisive argument against using electric motors, saying that special generating sets would not have to be installed for motors used in time of peace, as the power for illuminating and other purposes would be adequate; and further, that even for motors used in time of war it was merely a question of he adequate; and further, that even for monors, used in time of war it was merely a question of difference in the weight of the electric apparatus and that of steam, hydranlic or air pumps and pipes. The efficiency, cleanliness, convenience, and ease of repair of electricity are also in its favor, and, in fact, there seems little doubt and pipes. The efficiency, cleanantely are als lence, and ease of repair of electricity are als in its favor, and, in fact, there seems little doub that its uses will be multiplied on shipboard i

A NICARAGUA ROMANCE.

An American Defends Two Ladles in Blue fields and Wins a Bride, From the St. Louis Globe-Democrat

properly conducted of any ever held in the town. And it is the united and determined purpose of Saratoga Democrats that Mr. McNulty shall be elected—and he will be.

The same spirit of harmony prevails throughout Saratoga county, and will also manifest itself in the action of the County Convention and in the choice of delegates to the Democratic State Convention, and in the whole conduct of the canvass and at the polls on election day.

If Democrats in other counties are as united and harmonious and active and hopeful as they are in Saratoga county, there can be no A very romantic wedding was solemnized at Bluefields in Nioaragua on Tuesday, Aug. 28, in which a St. Louis boy, widely known in the best circles of the town, Louis D. Peugnet of 4,245 Lindell boulevard, was united to a young and harmonious and active and hopeful as they are in Saratoga county, there can be no doubt of the success of the State ticket to be nominated here on the 25th inst.

It is patent to all observers of the signs of the times that the prudence of the renomination of Roswell P. Flower for tovernor is daily finding more and more acceptance as a popular fact and as being prophetic of assured Democratic victory. It is within popular knowledge that Mr. Flower is a pure-hearted, high-minded, level-headed man, and that he has been and is as able, fearless, industrious, just, and painslady whose life and whose sister's life he gallantly protected during the worst times in he recent revolution in Nicaragua.

Mr. Peugnet went to Bluefields some time previous to the uprising, and was engaged in busivious to the uprising, and was engaged in business for St. Louis houses throughout the isthmus. When the trouble came on, and the rioters seized the town, young Peugnet and several other Americans armed themselves to protect the ladies, who were exposed to the most appealing perils. Gen. Lecavo, who commanded the Nicaraguan troops, had left his wife and her sister in the village, not anticipating any emeute, and it was these hapless women who fell to young Peugnet's charge. He got them safely into a stone house, with a large, well-guarded cellar, on one of the side streets, and there, during the whole of the side streets, and there, during the whole of the side streets, and the fighting he into a stone house, with a streets, and there, dur-cellar, on one of the side streets, and the fighting he kept guard over them, gun in hand, permitting no one to enter the premises but known friends, and frequently having to face desperate, drunk-en rioters, who were searching for Mme, Lecayo

and frequently having to face desperate, drunken rioters, who were searching for Mme, Lecayoeverywhere.

When order was restored and it was safe for
the ladies to reappear, Mr. Peugnet evidently
found that the close association of three days
with the pretty young donna had scaled his
fate, and he proposed and was accepted upon
the raising of the state of siege. There were
paternal and maternal consents and blessings
to be secured both in Nicaragua and Missouri,
but the gallantry of Peugnet's detence of the
ladies in the one place and his father's pride in
the young man's pluck and endurance in the
other made all of this mere formula. The westding was fixed for Aug. 28, and the Bluerleids
mail, which is now due, will doubtless announce the marriage.

The new Mrs. Peugnet comes of one of the
oldest and wealthiest Central American famiiles. She is an helress and is connected in that
carefully guarded line of the "gente fine" with
most of the Spanish American aristocracy between the city of Mexico and Bogota. She was
educated at New York, at Paris, and at Madrid,
and besides the usual accomplishments which
young ladies of her station have, she is a finished linguist and a highly trained musician.

Louis D. Peugnet bears a name equally well
known in St. Louis and New York. His greatgrandfather was an officer in the Imperial Guard
of Napolison, and fought under the Emperor up
to the crash at Waterloo. Being thoroughly
trusted by the Bonaparte, who was, of course,
travelling incognito, he made his way to
Canada, and thence into New York, where,
near Cape St. Vincent, they built the quaint
old house which was intended to be the
refuge of the Emperor himself, if he
could be rescued from St. Helena. It was a
large manslow with stxty rooms, with an odd observatory on the top that gave it among the
sailors on the St. Lawrence the name of the
"Cup and Saucer," house. Napoleon, of course,
never caseped and the house was the home of
two generations of the Pengnet family—it was
built about 1816. It was burned tained many priccless mementoes and docu-ments of the Bonaparte family in America, and the Napoleonic culf, so called, is still strong upon every member.

Maine Prisoners Gioriously Drunk. From the Problems Bully Press.

supervision the erection of nearly half a million dollars' worth of new buildings and the early extension of the university at Palo Alto to three times its present magnitude will begin.

The three great estates, the Palo Alto, Gridley, and Vina ranches, 8,000, 17,000, and 60,000 acrea, respectively, have been let out in parcels by Mrs. Stanford, with the exception of the vineyard and stock farms and the land necessary for their maintenance. The estate is nearly ready for distribution, except for three claims that are pending. One is a suit for \$70,000, involving a horse, which is pending on appeal, and another is a suit for \$70,000, brought recently by a Palo Alto bookseiler, who asserts some nort of contract about supplying books to the university. The other claim is the \$15,000,000 claim against the Stanford estate which Attorney-teneral Olney has presented on behalf of the Government to Mrs. Stanford as executrix. This swit is an annoyance to Mrs. Stanford, because so long as it is unsettled it will prevent her from spending a dollar of the estate in behalf of the university. The Stanford attorneys are doing what they can to expedite a settlement.

Mrs. Stanford has been arranging to begin the rear are but the nucleus of the great quadrangle and the few brick buildings in the rear are but the nucleus of the great groups of buildings planned by Senator Stanford, and his plans are to be carried out. If possible, without change. The present quadrangle is to be enclosed by a larger and atili more handsome one, and several buildings are to fank it. The plans for early enlargement of the institution include a large amount of new apparatus, the purchase of 50,000 books, the employment of a great many professors and instructors, and the opening of new departments. BELFAST, Sept. 7. Some time ago State Con-able Mears of Morrill raided a saloon and seable Mears of Morrill raided a saloon and se-tred a quantity of liquor, which was trans-arted to the jed and stored in a tacent room in a building to which only the officer had key. The prisoners knew of the occur-nce and saturday executed same hel-ans for a jolly sures. By drawing the easy bolts which held the lock the dans for a jody spire. By the lock they forced an entrance to the room and were soon reveiling in the choice quality of redere which is common to the Belfast shoon. They worked the scheme so well that they were registrovered antil they were bowling drunk and pasining the jall interior a very first buy. The officers has less trouble in subduing them than was anticipated when the gang was surprised in the mids of their merrymaking.

Man and Cat Driven Off by a Rut.

Ar. Boyle, in the engalog of Aivin Smith on Long Wharf, was savaguly attacked by a large rat a day or two ago, that leaned directly for his throat, and, upon being brushed away, at once renewed the attack with so much ferroness as to compet him to flee for safety. Not wishing to give up the attempt to kill turn. Mr. B. again renewed the attempt, only to be driven above stairs again. A large cut with an excellent reputation as a ratter was looked up and next introduced on the scene of strife, but even pussey didn't find things at all to ber liking and turned tail rather suddenly. At the last accounts his rathip was "holding the fert." From the Dancy Eastern Argus.

Necessary Equipment. "I want to get a bullet-proof cout," he said to a

tailor.
" We don't make them, sir," was the reply.

"I'm very sorry. Do you know where I could be supplied? I am to make a few political speeches in

RUNBEAMS

-A deposit of corundum has been found near You an Station, Delaware county, Pa., and a company of

philadelphia capitalists seeks to control it. Coundants worth about \$200 per ton.

One realizes the importance of the substitution of electricity for steam power in statilary engine on board our men of war when it is recalled that a statil ship may have from twenty five to forty and more re-the education of an electrical engineer is becoming

more and more necessary to a naval officer.

According to some estimates, twenty per cont.,
and, according to others, as large as seventy per cont. of the biled owe their affliction to the negligenes of midwives and others immediately after the birth of such unfortunates. The blindness arising from this cause is absolutely preventable by at least two simple

"Well, good-by till I see you again," seems to be the customary form of farewell with the Adirondaes guides. Perhaps it is their English equivalent for "An revolr." Many of the guides are French cana-dians or of French Canadian parentage, and they com-monly speak a corrupt French, the remnant of they ringing up.

—It is the silence of the Adirondack woodlands that

impresses the visitor at this season. Save the ora-sional cry of a woodpecker, the voice of neither heast se bled is ordinarily heard. No living creature is via this save at early morning or at evening in the wood lands bordering the region of civilization, and the ciltude, disturbed only by a faint insect hum is It is the custom in some parts of the West for the Mayor of any small city in which a circus has an ibited to give the manager, after the performance,

letter certifying to the morality and interest of his show and to the absence of gambling games and de eptive tricks. Armed with such certificate the circus travels to the next town and boldly asks the cont lence of the public.

-Expensive furs are not the thing for the Adiron dacks winter. A few invalids have them, but most persons, rica and poor, drive about in coon skin gar-ments that reach from neck to beels. There are com-

paratively inexpensive when bought outright, and any of them are bired for the winter season. The are not needed when one is exercising, but are aimes a necessity for persons who sit still in the open air. Perhaps no resident of New York greases his boots and the practice of boot-greasing is much less common the country over than it was before gum boots an gum overshoes were cheapened and improved. Never

cless, there are places in the United States where a receipt for boot grease that shall improve upon the various old-fashloned combinations of becawax an tallow that used to look, when cold, like frost on the moots, would be halled with joy.

—Admiral Meade was merely a Heutenant at the out break of the civil war, and he did not attain the rank of commander until three years after the close of the mflict. It is several years since there has been a mor

on the list of Admirals that held higher rank than lieutenant-commander during the civil war; but such rank meant a good deal more then than now, as the exigencies of the war placed the responsibility of c mand on many lieutenant-commar -Well-to-do folks that undertake helpful work among the poor of the east side are struck with the dis-tinctive New York character of the lads in that region. They take easily to organization, and conduct their we clube with spirit and care. They can talk too and they quickly catch the speech of their helpful friends. When it comes to dancing, which is one of

lads are as much at home as the well-to-do that come down to their aid.

—Post Office regulations against accepting foreign coins are disregarded along the Canadian border where the Canadian 25 cent piece has a wide and free circulation on this side the line and is accepted with out hesitation by postmasters. They accept ever Canadian bank notes, and there seems to prevail a thorough international comity as to money. Post masters and merchants are astonished when visitors from regions further south healtate at accepting

the amusements at some of the east side guilds, these

Canadiau money in change.

—Almost the whole body of the upper ranks of the naval engineer corps is made up of grizzled old fel lows that entered the navy as third assistant en gineers before such a thing as a cadet engineer had ever appeared at the Naval Academy. These men have had to acquire in the course of active duty a vast deal of technical knowledge now drilled into future engineers at the Academy. Such knowledge becomes more and more serious in volume year by year as war ships become more complicated, and the that busy men, some of them of very schooling in youth, have been able to hold their own

with a rapidly advancing science.

"Those Irish negroes in the West Indies," said a
New Yorker, "can't be funnier than the Frenchman I once fell in with at a place where I was summeringthat is, provided his education went on as I saw it begin. He was a waiter, and his instructor in the English was an Irishman with a very rich brogue. I once heard the Frenchman asking his instructor as to the proper English phrase for the order to set dow. a dish with care, and the prompt response was, "Set it down alsy;" a phrase that the Frenchman conned with faithful thoroughness. He ought to have been unlifled in time for service at that somewhat fam-

French with an Irish brogue. -Strollers in the Ramble, at Central Park, toward sunset last Sunday afternoon, walked through my-riads of harmless mosquitoes. The heavy rain after long drought, on the previous Saturday, had evidently revivided the "wigglers" in every stagment pool and the Sunday's most heat had hastened their emer-gence into fully winged mosquitoes. Walking from the boat house toward the Belvedere, one could see, in facing the nearly horizontal sun rays, that through all the distance the air was awarming with pallid, at in a sun ray. They were not vocal, nor did they attack the pedestrian, but they flapped against his face, filling his eyes and nostrils so that one seemed to be breathing mosquitoes. It manifestly was not their time for biting, but they no doubt get down to business directly after sundown, and their full voice and appetite were much in evidence to the romantic couples who occupy the park benches of a Sunday

might. Foreign Notes of Real Interest, A winter palace has just been added to the attrac

iding contains a large concert half that will accommodate 4,500 persons. Marshal Bazaine's son has lately returned from tion of his mother's property, conficated by the Mexican Government. The family is now in abject

produced at the Odéon, has just been brought out with success at the Comedie Française, with Albert Lambert and Paul Mounet, who were in the original cast and Mme. Braudès. M. Camille Januer, formerly Governor of the Conve

Free State, has just gone to Chill as one of the arbitra-tors to settle the differences between that country and Great Britain in the matter of the indemnitie arising out of the late civil war. On the occasion of the 80th birthday of Ernst Cur tius, the historian of Greek art, Sopt. 14, his bust in marble will be unveiled in the museum at Olympia be

fore the Covernment authorities and representative of the university and foreign schools at Athens. In the India Office Library is the largest collection of printed Sanscrit books in the world, larger than the one in the British Museum, and comprising many early and rare editions. These are now being cata logued by the former librarian, Dr. Bost, who has alread

published the catalogue of the Sanscrit manuscript in the office.

Of over five million children in elementary schools in England only 800,000 pay for their schooling, and of these half a million pay no more than a penny a week, according to a recent official statement. Of the "voluntary schools" in which the whole or part of the fultion is paid by the parents, 5,000 receive from 10 to 29 shillings a head for the children in at tendance, 4,900 between 5 and 10 shillings, and 5,900

under 5 shillings. The royal family of England seems to have a taste for brooches. Mrs. Green, the nurse who has been at tensible the infant prince, tately received a nurs her of presents from them. The Queen gave her a dis mond and ruley brooch, the Duke and Duchess of York a diamond and sapphire one, the Duke alone a good one containing a lock of the baby's hair; the Duke and Duchess of Teck, however, gave her a silver creass

pitcher and a sugar bowl.

Mr. A. J. Evans, who recently explored Crete, believes that he has found in the figures on many stonegenus the hieroglyphic writing of the age of Mycene, and on some he finds even alphabetic symbols. "The Cretan symbols, both pictorial and alphabetic, belong n the main to the second milienium B.C., and to the days of the Mycenman civilization." Of the later class of engraved genus he was able, thanks to the Cretan superstition, to collect a great number. The women call them "milk atones," and wear them round their necks as potent charms. Mr. Evans obtained some from the older women, exchanged some atones of small archieological value for better specimens, and proaccording value for better specimens, and pro-cured toppersations where the owners would not give up the taliaman. Of Goulas, the most impressive principal rath in trete, he says. "The city seemed to have been descrited before the dawn of history. The walts and buildings are almost, without exception, built in a rude "Cyclopean" style, and there is nothing, visible that can be safely called "Relienic." Wall time within wall, terrace above torsace and what eithin wall, torrace above terrace, and what can hardly be paralleled cleaewhere, the dwelling houses themselves of the same Cyclopean construction are parily standing within the walls. From the according height opens out a panorama of sea and land worth; of the colonal rules around."

Fishing at the Thousand Islands during the whole mouth of September is excellent. Only ten hours from New York by New York C micel. - Adv.